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His great friendship with God might enable him, and his compassion might incline him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
He points out to him the way of life, strengthens his weakness, restores his lapses, and enables him to walk and persevere in it. *Rogers, Sermon 14.*
To ENA'CT. *v. a.* [from *act.*]
1. To act; to perform; to effect.
In true ballancing of justice, it is flat wrong to punish the thought or purpose of any before it be enacted. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
Three hours the fight continued.
Where valiant Talbot, above human thought,
Enacted wonders with his sword and lance. *Shak. Hen. VI.*
2. To establish; to decree.
It is enacted in the laws of Venice,
If it be proved against an alien,
He seeks the life of any citizen,
The party, 'gainst the which he doth contrive,
Shall seize on half his goods. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*
The senate were authors of all counsels in the state; and what was by them consulted and agreed, was proposed to the people, by whom it was enacted or commanded. *Temple.*
3. To represent by action.
I did enact Hector. *Shakespeare.*
ENA'CT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Purpose; determination.
ENA'CTOR. *n. f.* [from *enact.*]
1. One that forms decrees, or establishes laws.
The great Author of our nature, and enactor of this law of good and evil, is highly dishonoured. *Atterbury.*
2. One who practises or performs any thing.
The violence of either grief or joy,
Their own enactors with themselves destroy. *Shak. Hamlet.*
ENA'LLAGE. *n. f.* [from the Greek *anallage*.] A figure in grammar, whereby there is a change either of a pronoun, as when a possessive is put for a relative, or when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another. *Harri.*
To ENA'MBUSH. *v. a.* [from *ambush*.] To hide in ambush; to hide with hostile intention.
They went within a vale, close to a flood, whose stream
Us'd to give all their cattle drink, they there enambush'd them. *Chapman's Iliad, b. i.*
To ENA'MEL. *v. a.* [from *amel.* See AMEL.]
1. To inlay; to variegate with colours.
Must I, alas!
Frame and enamel plate, and drink in glass? *Donne.*
See Pan with flocks, with fruits Pomona crown'd;
Here blushing Flora paints th' enamel'd ground. *Pope.*
I bequeath to the earl of Orrery the enamel'd silver plates,
to distinguish bottles of wine by.
2. To lay upon another body so as to vary it.
Higher than that wall, a circling row
Of goodliest trees, laden with fairest fruit,
Blossoms, and fruits at once of golden hue,
Appear'd with gay enamel'd colours mix'd. *Milton's Pa. Lost.*
To ENA'MEL. *v. n.* To practise the use of enamel.
Though it were foolish to colour or enamel upon the glasses of telescopes, yet to gild the tubes of them may render them more acceptable to the users, without lessening the clearness of the object. *Boyle.*
ENA'MEL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours inlaid.
Down from her eyes welled the pearls round,
Upon the bright enamel of her face;
Such honey drops on springing flowers are found,
When Phœbus holds the crimson morn in chase. *Fairfax.*
There are various sorts of coloured glasses, pates, enamels, and factitious gems. *Woodward on Fossils.*
2. The substance inlaid in other things.
ENA'MELLER. *n. f.* [from *enamel*.] One that practises the art of enamelling.
To ENA'MOUR. *v. a.* [from *amour*, French.] To inflame with love; to make fond. With of before the thing or person loved.
Affliction is enamour'd of thy parts,
And thou art wedded to calamity. *Shak. Rom. and Juliet.*
My Oberon! What visions have I seen!
I thought I was enamour'd of an ass. *Shakespeare.*
You are very near my brother in his love; he is enamour'd on Hero. *Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*
Or should she, confident,
As sitting queen ador'd on beauty's throne,
Descend with all her winning charms begirt,
T' enamour, as the zone of Venus once
Brought that effect on Jove, so fables tell. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
He, on his side,
Leaning half-raisd, with looks of cordial love
Hung over her enamour'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. 5.*
Your uncle cardinal
Is not so far enamour'd of a cloyster,
But he will thank you for the crown. *Dryd. Don Sebastian.*
'Tis hard to discern whether is in the greatest error, he

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who is enamour'd of all he does, or he whom nothing of his own can please. *Dryden, Despatch.*
ENARRA'TION. *n. f.* [from *enarrare*, Latin.] Explanation; narrative.
ENARTHROSIS. *n. f.* [from *enarthron*, Greek.] The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint.
Enarthrosis is where a good round head enters into a cavity, whether it be cotyla, or profound cavity, as that of os coxae, receiving the head of the os femoris; or glens, which is more shallow, as in the scapula, where it receives the humerus. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
ENATA'TION. *n. f.* [from *enata*, Latin.] The act of swimming out; escape by swimming.
ENA'UNTER. *adv.* An obsolete word explained by *Spenser* himself to mean left that.
Anger would not let him speak to the tree,
Enamour'd his rage might cooled be,
But to the root bent his sturdy stroke. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
To ENCA'GE. *v. a.* [from *cage*.] To shut up as in a cage; to coop up; to confine.
He suffer'd his kinsman March,
Who is, if every owner were right plac'd,
Indeed, his king, to be encag'd in Wales.
There without ransom to lie forfeited. *Shak. Henry IV.*
Like Bajazet enca'g'd, the shepherds leapt,
Or like slack-finew'd Sampson, his hair off,
Languish our ships. *Donne.*
To ENCA'MP. *v. n.* [from *camp*.] To pitch tents; to sit down for a time in a march.
He encamp'd at the mount of God. *Exod. xiii. 5.*
The French knew how to make war with the English, by not putting things to the hazard of a battle, but wearing them by long sieges of towns, and strong fortified encampings. *Bacon.*
To ENCA'MP. *v. a.* To form an army into a regular camp; to order to encamp.
ENCA'MPMENT. *n. f.* [from *encamp*.]
1. The act of encamping, or pitching tents.
2. A camp; tents pitched in order.
Their enemies served to improve them in their encampments, weapons, or something else. *Gray's Confess. Scen. b. iii.*
When a gen'l bids the martial train
Spread their encampment o'er the spacious plain,
Thick rising tents a canvas city build. *Gay's Trivia.*
To ENCA'VE. *v. a.* [from *cave*.] To hide as in a cave.
Do but encave yourself,
And mark the flocks, the gibes, and notable scorn,
That dwell in ev'ry region of his face;
For I will make him tell the tale anew. *Shak. Othello.*
ENCE'INTE. *n. f.* [French.] Inclosure; ground inclosed with a fortification. A military term not yet naturalised.
To ENCHA'FE. *v. a.* [from *enchaffer*, French.] To enrage; to irritate; to provoke.
The wind shak'd furge, with high and monstrous main,
Seems to cast water on the burning bear,
And quench the guards of th' ever-fired pole:
I never did like meditation view
On the encha'f'd flood. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
To ENCHA'IN. *v. a.* [from *enchaîner*, French.] To fasten with a chain; to hold in chains; to bind; to hold in bondage.
What should I do! while here I was enchain'd,
No glimpse of godlike liberty remain'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*
To ENCHA'NT. *v. a.* [from *enchanter*, French.]
1. To give efficacy to any thing by songs of sorcery.
And now about the cauldron sing,
Like elves and fairies in a ring,
Enchanting all that you put in. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
These powerful drops thrice on the threshold pour,
And bathe with this enchanted juice her door;
That door where no admittance now is found,
But where my soul is ever hovering round. *Grannille.*
2. To subdue by charms or spells.
Arcadia was the charmed circle, where all his spirits for ever should be enchanted. *Sidney, b. ii.*
One whom the musick of his own vain tongue
Doth ravish, like enchanting harmony. *Sh. Love's Lab. Lost.*
John thinks them all enchanted: he enquires if Nick had not given them some intoxicating potion. *Arctabnot's J. Bull.*
3. To delight in a high degree.
Too dear I priz'd a fair enchanting face;
Beauty unchaste is beauty in disgrace. *Pope's Odyssey, b. viii.*
ENCHA'NTER. *n. f.* [from *enchanter*, French.] A magician; a sorcerer; one who has spirits or demons at his command; one who has the power of charms and spells.
Such phantoms, such apparitions, are excellencies which men applaud in themselves, conjured up by the magic of a strong imagination, and only seen within that circle in which the enchanter stands. *Decay of Piety.*
Gladly, by valour and stratagem, put to death tyrants, enchanter, monks, and knights. *Spectator, No. 591.*
Arrian, that black enchanter, whole dire arts
Enslav'd our knights, and broke our virgin hearts. *Grann.*
ENCHA'NTINGLY. *adv.* [from *enchant*.] With the force of enchantment.

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enchantment. It is improperly used in a passive sense in the following passage.
He's gentle; never school'd, and yet learned; full of noble device; of all sorts enchantingly belov'd. *Shak. As you like it.*
ENCHA'NTMENT. *n. f.* [from *enchantment*, French.]
1. Magical charms; spells; incantation; sorcery.
The Turks thought that horrible tempest was brought upon them by the charms and enchantments of the Persian magicians. *Knolly's History of the Turks.*
2. Irresistible influence; overpowering delight.
Warmth of fancy will carry the lowliest and most universal applause, which holds the heart of a reader under the strongest enchantment. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*
ENCHA'NTRERS. *n. f.* [from *enchanters*, French.]
1. A sorcerer; a woman versed in magical arts.
Tell banning hag! Enchantress, hold thy tongue. *Shak. I have it by certain tradition, that it was given to the first who wore it by an enchantress. Tatter, No. 52.*
2. A woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence.
From this enchantress all these ills are come;
You are not false till you pronounce her doom. *Dryden.*
Of with th' enchantress of his soul he talks,
Sometimes in crowds distress'd. *Thompson's Spring, l. 1050.*
To ENCHA'SE. *v. a.* [from *enchasser*, French.]
1. To infix; to enclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed.
Like polish'd ivory, beauteous to behold;
Or Parian marble, when encas'd in gold. *Dryden's Virgil.*
Words, which, in their natural situation, shine like jewels encas'd in gold, look, when transposed into notes, as if set in lead. *Pelton on the Classics.*
2. To adorn by being fixed upon it.
What see'st thou there? King Henry's diadem,
Encas'd with all the honours of the world! *Shak. Henry VI.*
They houses burn, and household gods deface,
To drink in bowls which glitt'ring gems encase. *Dryden.*
ENCHE'ASON. *n. f.* [from *encheason*, old law French.] Cause; occasion. *Skinner. Covel. Bailey.*
Certes, said he, well mote I should to tell
The fond encheason that me hither led. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
To ENCIR'CLE. *v. a.* [from *circle*.] To surround; to environ; to inclose in a ring or circle; to encircle.
That stranger-guest the Paphian realm obeys,
A realm defended with encircling seas. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*
Beneath a sculptur'd arch he sits inthrond;
The peers encircling, form an awful round. *Pope's Odyssey.*
ENCIR'CLER. *n. f.* [from *circle*.] A circle; a ring.
In whole encircleth if ye gaze, *Sidney, b. ii.*
ENCLOS'URES. *n. f.* [from *enclosure*.] Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.
To ENCLO'SE. *v. a.* [from *enclos*, French.]
1. To part from others or grounds common by a fence.
The protector caus'd a proclamation to be set forth against enclosures, commanding that they who had enclos'd lands, accustomed to lie open, should lay them open again. *Hayward.*
As much land as a man tills, and can use the product of, so much he by his labour encloses from the common. *Locke.*
For enclosing of land, the usual way is with a bank set with quick. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. To environ; to encircle; to surround; to encompass; to shut in between other things; to include.
The fourth row a beryl, and an onyx, and a jasper: they shall be set in gold in their enclosings. *Ex. xxviii. 20.*
The peer now spreads the glitt'ring forx wide,
T' enclose the lock; now joins it, to divide. *Pope.*
ENCLO'SER. *n. f.* [from *enclose*.]
1. One that encloses, or separates common fields in several distinct properties.
If God had laid all common, certainly
Man would have been th' encloser; but since now
God hath impal'd us, on the contrary,
Man breaks the fence. *Herbert.*
2. Any thing in which another is enclosed.
ENCLO'SURE. *n. f.* [from *enclosure*.]
1. The act of enclosing or environing any thing.
The membranes are for the comprehension or enclosure of all these together. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*
2. The separation of common grounds into distinct possessions.
Enclosures began to be frequent, whereby arable land was turned into pasture. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Touching enclosures, I am not ignorant what a profitable purchase is made thereby, because a company of lands inclosed are thereby improved in worth two or three parts at the least. *Hayward.*
3. The appropriation of things common.
Let no man appropriate what God hath made common; that is against justice and charity, and by miraculous accidents God hath declared his displeasure against such enclosures. *Taylor.*
4. State of being shut up in any place; encompassed, or environed.

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This expresses particularly the enclosure of the waters within the earth. *Barnet's Theory of the Earth.*
For the young, during its enclosure in the womb, there are formed membranes enveloping it, called secundines. *Roy.*
5. The space enclosed; the space comprehended within certain limits.
And all, that else this world's enclosure bafe
Hath great or glorious in mortal eye,
Adorns the person of her majesty. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. can. 2.*
They are to live all in a body, and generally within the same enclosure; to marry among themselves, and to eat no meats that are not prepared their own way. *Addison's Spectator.*
6. Several; ground enclosed; ground separated from the common.
'Tis not the common, but the enclosure must make him rich. *South's Sermons.*
ENCOMIAST. *n. f.* [from *encomiast*, Greek.] A panegyrist; a praiser; a praiser.
The Jesuits are the great encomiasts of the Chinese. *Lacks.*
ENCOMIASTICAL. *adj.* [from *encomiast*, Greek.] Panegyric; laudatory; containing praise; bestowing praise.
ENCOMIUM. *n. f.* [from *encomium*, Greek.] Panegyric; praise; elogy.
How eagerly do some men propagate every little encomium their parasites make of them. *Government of the Tongue, f. 9.*
A vile encomium doubly ridicules;
There's nothing blackens like the ink of fools. *Pope.*
To ENCOMPASS. *v. a.* [from *compass*.]
1. To enclose; to encircle.
Look how my ring encampeth thy finger;
E'en so thy breast encloseth my poor heart. *Shak. Rich. III.*
Two strong ligaments encompass the whole head of the femur. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
Poetick fields encompass me around,
And still I seem to tread on chaffick ground. *Addison.*
2. To shut in; to surround; to environ.
He, having scarce fix thousand in his troop,
By three and twenty thousand of the French
Was round encompass'd, and set upon. *Shak. Henry VI.*
3. To go round any place: as, Drake encompassed the world.
ENCOMPASSMENT. *n. f.* [from *encompass*.] Circumlocution; remote tendency of talk.
Finding
By this encompassment and drift of question,
That they do know my son, come you more near. *Shak. Encomre. adv.* [French.] Again; once more. A word used at publick shows when a finger, or fiddler, or buffoon is desired by the audience to do the same thing again.
To the same notes thy sons shall hum or snore,
And all thy yawning daughters cry encore. *Dunciad, b. iv.*
ENCOUNTER. *n. f.* [from *encounter*, French.]
1. Duel; single fight; conflict.
Thou hast beat me out
Twelve several times, and I have nightly since
Dreamt of encounters 'twixt thyself and me. *Shakespeare.*
Let's leave this keen encounter of our wits,
And fall something into a slower method. *Shak. Rich. III.*
Pallas th' encounter seeks; but ere he throws,
To Tuscan Fiber thus address'd his vows:
O sacred stream, direct my flying dart,
And give to pass the proud Halesus' heart. *Dryden's En.*
2. Battle; fight in which enemies rush against each other.
Two black clouds
With heav'n's artillery fraught, come rattling on
Over the Caspian; then stand front to front,
Hov'ring a space, till winds the signal blow
To join their dark encounter in mid air. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
3. The peaking cornuto comes to me in the infant of our encounter, after we had spoke the prologue of our comedy. *Shak.*
4. Accidental congress; sudden meeting.
Propitious Pallas, to secure her care,
Around him spread a veil of thicken'd air,
To shun th' encounter of the vulgar crowd. *Pope's Odyssey.*
5. Accosting.
But in what habit will you go along?
—Not like a woman; for I would prevent the loose encounters of lascivious men. *Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*
Three parts of Brutus
Is ours already; and the man entire,
Upon the next encounter, yields him ours. *Shak. Jul. Cæs.*
6. Casual incident; occasion. This sense is scarcely English.
An equality is not sufficient for the unity of character: 'tis further necessary, that the same spirit appear in all sort of encounters. *Pope's View of Epick Poetry.*
To ENCOUNTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To meet face to face.
If I must die,
I will encounter darkness as a bride,
And hug it in mine arms. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*
The fashion of the world is to avoid cost, and you encounter it. *Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*
Those